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The Hong Kong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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September 25, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 80

Humidity " 85 " 69

September 25, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 85

Humidity " 67 " 69

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

三月廿五日九英港香

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN PALESTINE.

ENTRAPPED TURKS UNLIKELY TO ESCAPE.

DETAILS OF SPLENDID CAVALRY WORK.

London, September 23.

Reuter's correspondent with the Palestine Army, writing on Saturday, says:—In and around the plain of Edraslon the Turks found their Armageddon. A large proportion of the Turkish Army in Palestine is accounted for, while the remainder on the other side of the Jordan have little prospect of escape.

The Turks on this side of the Jordan consisted of the Seventh and Eighth Armies, commanded respectively by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Djed Pasha. These two armies suffered a heavy defeat. General Allenby's lightning stroke, coupled with our troops' astounding mobility, entrapped the Turks in a regular net of British troops. Turkey has suffered a blow from which it will be difficult to recover. Even could she find the men, it would be impossible to replace the material losses.

The defeat may have a far-reaching effect on the general situation in the Turkish Army and especially on the political situation in Constantinople, where a strong anti-German propaganda has lately been making important progress.

It was the cavalry which enabled us to exploit the infantry success to the uttermost. General Allenby commands one of the finest forces of cavalry in this war. It includes both horsemen from Australia and New Zealand and some of the best Indian Horse. Their mobility has been the undoing of the enemy, converting the defeat into a rout.

Three groups of cavalry, besides a smaller force and some French Horse, participated in the operations. When the cavalry reached Nazareth they found that General Liman von Sanders, the German Commander-in-Chief, had despatched on the previous evening with his papers. The troops at Nazareth offered some resistance, which was quickly overcome, and two thousand were taken prisoner, including two hundred German technical troops. The tracks over the mountain into the plain of Edraslon were so bad that the cavalry was compelled to leave the horses guns behind. This group comprised the Sherwood Rangers and the Indian Imperial Service Cavalry.

The second group, composed of Yeoman and Indian Lancers, followed a more easterly course and penetrated the plain by a long narrow pass which should have proved an almost insurmountable obstacle. The enemy opposition, however, was brushed aside and four hundred prisoners taken.

On entering the plain, the cavalry were exposed to rifle and machine gun fire. A Turkish Battalion which was escaping to Nazareth was charged by Indian Lancers, who killed and wounded a couple of hundred, and took prisoner the remaining four hundred. This body reached Afuleh in the early morning, capturing immense booty and another fifteen hundred prisoners. The booty included two made-up trains, six locomotives and forty coaches.

The detachments continued the advance, occupying Beisan the same evening and taking another thousand prisoners. They also occupied an important bridge on the Jordan southward of Lake Tiberias.

A third group, consisting chiefly of Australian Light Horse, started farther at the rear and after reaching the plain descended on the Jenin Road. The Australians, who were newly armed with swords instead of rifles bayonets, here had an opportunity of using their new weapons greatly to their satisfaction. They charged and sabred a Turkish battalion in the trenches, where they took prisoner a thousand. To a smaller group, chiefly Australians, fell the honour of occupying Nablus amidst remarkable cheers by Turkish wounded and professed satisfaction by the civilian population.

One good feature in the liberated region is that there is little distress; the people hurrying back to their homes, which are mostly undamaged. The roads near Nablus bear terrible evidence of the efficacy of the bombing by our aviators. The inhabitants state that the Turks feared our planes more than the Devil.

"Like Clock-Work."

London, September 23.

Reuter's correspondent in Palestine, writing yesterday, says:—The rapidity and completeness of General Allenby's magnificent achievement almost gives a misleading impression of its magnitude. The Turks were preparing to winter in their lines, which were of exceptional strength, there being at least three lines of well-dug trenches, strongly wired redoubts and abundant artillery and machine guns, but the complete surprise, coupled with General Allenby's boldness and mobility, completely demoralised the Turks. All the movements worked like clock-work. There was not a single hitch anywhere. The newly-raised Indian troops behaved splendidly and showed steadiness combined with the finest dash. The London troops, with whom the Indians were brigaded on the extreme left, lived up to their splendid reputation and were the first through the Turkish lines. It was a remarkablefeat, reaching Tulkarem the same afternoon within a minute of predicted time.

Small parties of the enemy are still wandering on the hills but are anxious to surrender. Sixty Turks entrenched in a village near Nablus surrendered on an Intelligence Officer with a Sikh batman appearing.

The Turks in the Jordan Valley appeared to be ignorant of the fate of the Palestine Armies until mounted troops to day reached the Jisr-el-Danish crossing, taking prisoner eight hundred. A stream of fugitives along the Jisr-el-Danish road to the Jordan was most heavily bombed by aviators and numbers turned back preferring to surrender than to face the terrible ordeal. Our advanced guards have occupied Sifuriyah and Kefkina, north of Nazareth.

King George's Congratulations.

London, September 23.

The Press Bureau says His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Allenby as follows:—"With pride and admiration we have received news of the ably-conceived and brilliantly carried out operations in which British, Indian and Allied forces under your command, with the support of the Royal Navy, have gained a complete victory. I am confident that this will rank as a great contribution to the history of the British Empire and ever stand as a monument to British leadership and the fighting qualities of British and Indian troops."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN PALESTINE.

Turks "Boxed Up."

London, September 23.

Reuter learns from Palestine that the Turkish roadways of escape towards the Jordan are blocked at Nazareth, Beisan and Megiddo, while the Nablus road is cut at El Damieh. Thus the remaining Turks westwards of the Jordan are boxed up. Moreover, all their transport, guns, rolling stock and stores have been captured. As a fighting force they do not exist.

The estimate of 18,000 Turks west of the Jordan, cabled on the 23rd inst., was the bayonet strength and included artillery, machine-guns and other units. The ratio strength was 60,000, of which the contestants numbered 35,000. Up to the present we have taken prisoner 25,000 combatants. The Turks east of the Jordan remain to be dealt with. They are on the line of the Hedjaz Railway and comprise 6,000 to 8,000 bayonets, with a ratio strength of 30,000.

Enemy Withdrawal Continues.

London, September 24.

A Palestine official message says:—Eastward of the Jordan the enemy is withdrawing towards Amman on the Hedjaz Railway. Australian, New Zealand, West Indian and Jewish troops, pursuing, have reached Es Salt, capturing guns and prisoners.

Our cavalry in the north occupied Haifa Acre, after slight opposition.

The prisoners are increasing and the total largely exceeds 25,000.

The King of Hussein's Arabs have occupied Maan and are harassing bodies of the enemy travelling along the railway towards Amman.

The "Skifful" Turks!

London, September 24.

A Turkish communiqué states:—Very skilful rearguard fights are facilitating the accomplishment of our plans on both sides of the Jordan.

A French Comment.

Paris, September 23.

A Havas message states:—The Turkish forces are not merely defeated but annihilated; 25,000 prisoners and 120 guns have been taken. Cavalry has occupied Nazareth. The avenue of escape is blocked by the decisive victory. The British casualties are incredibly small. The King of Hedjaz brilliantly co-operated by seizing the railway junction east of the Jordan. German prestige in the Near East is sustained a tremendous blow and Turkish rule in Palestine is ended forever.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

Value of the Local Successes.

London, September 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—By a successful operation this morning, north-east of Episy, we captured a strong point which the enemy has stubbornly defended for the past three days. Northwards of this locality a hostile counter-attack entered our positions at one point, where a party of the enemy is still holding out. Elsewhere the attack was repulsed.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says there was overcast and showery weather on the 22nd inst. We dropped eleven tons of bombs and destroyed eight hostile machines. Four of ours are missing. Night-fliers dropped four tons of bombs on an enemy aerodrome near Valenciennes. All returned.

Important Operations Pending.

London, September 24.

A Paris semi-official message emphasises that the local actions to which fighting on the West Front was limited yesterday are merely an interlude prior to the imminent resumption of more important operations. These actions have been most successful. The British are progressing west of Catelet, while the French south of St. Quentin, by the capture of Vendœuil and progress on the Oise, threaten La Fere with envelopment from the north. These successes are useful as bases for subsequent operations.

Latest French Progress.

London, September 24.

A French communiqué states:—Southwards of St. Quentin we have reached the Oise between Vendœuil and Travey.

The French Front.

London, September 24.

A French communiqué states:—There was marked artillery activity at night-time in the region of St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne. In Champagne we carried out two raids in the region of Perthes and near Battice du Meunil, taking forty prisoners.

British Progress.

Paris, September 23.

A Havas message says:—The British have pushed forward to redoubts which are the backbone system of the Hindenburg Line and maintained their net gains. Progress has been made north of the Scarpe and the Siegfried Line has been attacked.

German Vandals.

Paris, September 23.

A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau has paid a visit to a British General and seen for himself the acts of vandalism committed by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Bapaume and Peronne.

Other Items.

Paris, September 23.

A Havas message says it is announced that the Germans are removing the inhabitants of Ombrai and Douai to the Mons district at the rate of 2,000 a day.

There are persistent rumours of the Germans employing women to fire machine guns. A woman aviator is said to have been shot down by an American.

"THE FRIEND OF HUMANITY."

Latest Designation of the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, September 24.

The Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, addressing the German-Turkish League in Constantinople, contended that all the Hulans of the peoples of the Central Powers, including that "great friend of humanity and civilisation, the Kaiser," wanted peace. He claimed that the Centralities were fighting for small nations and the world's liberty and appealed for forbearance in the face of democratic military inferiority.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Enemy Retreating Along 150-Mile Front.

ALLIES FOLLOWING IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

London, September 23.

Military circles are astonished at the rapidity of the Serbian advance. They are fighting so splendidly that it is interesting to recall the Kaiser's statement that Serbia was out of the war.

The enemy is falling back on the British front at Lake Dairan and the only roadway of retreat is the Kostarinc-Sztrazis road, which is being heavily shelled and bombed. The enemy is without a lateral line for a long way to the rear, and important developments are anticipated.

Enemy Evacuates Important Line.

London, September 23.

A British official message from Salonica states:—As the result of Anglo-Greek attacks and continual heavy pressure in conjunction with the Franco-Serbian advance further west, the enemy has evacuated the whole line from Dairan to west of the Vardar. He has set fire to Cestovo and Mudova stations and Tiks and Tisarli dumps. Our airmen are heavily bombing and machine-gunning his troops and transport crowding along the road-northwards.

We are advancing and have reached the line Kara, Ogular and Hamasi, one kilometre southward of Bogdane.

West of the Vardar, we are advancing on Ossnoi and are in touch with the Greeks at Zurnica.

The Plight of the Enemy.

London, September 23.

A Paris semi-official message says:—The swift advance of the Allies threatens Prilep and also the famous Babuna Pass.

As an instance of the disorderly retreat of the Bulgarians, two battalions of the latter, on throwing down their arms, were machine-gunned by German troops.

Owing to the cutting of their communications, the Bulgarians are famishing and fleeing into the interior. Contrariwise, the Allies, electrified by their success, are advancing with extraordinary dash.

A Great Victory.

London, September 24.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allied successes in Macedonia are attaining the character of a great victory.

The Franco-Serbian rapid advance towards the Middle Vardar has compelled the enemy along the whole front of 150 kilometres between Monastir and Dairan to retreat precipitately. The Allies are closely pursuing.

North-east of Monastir we have reached the line Maglie, Kanatlarci and Kalyani, while the Serbians are marching on Prilep and the Babuna Pass and have reached the Vardar from Demirkap to Gradska. Some detachments have already crossed the river.

On the right bank in the Vardar Valley, the Allies are beyond the line Koyneke Zirince. On the left bank they have carried Ghevghali and also the whole first enemy line as far as Lake Doiran. Rearguards are endeavouring to stem the pursuit.

Enemy columns on the roads in the region of Monastir, Kavas and Prilep are fleeing in indescribable disorder under incessant aircraft bombing and machine-gunning.

Numerous villages and dams are burning. Some prisoners, guns and enormous booty have been captured, including two long-range guns. Some demoralised Bulgarian elements have flung down their arms and fled.

The advance continues on the whole front of attack.

A Cryptic Bulgarian Report.

London, September 24.

A Bulgarian communiqué dated the 22nd inst., says:—As a result of our front giving way between the Cerne and the Vardar, our adjacent units were withdrawn to new positions southward of Prilep and northward of Dairan.

The Serbian Progress.

London, September 24.

A Serbian evening communiqué dated the 23rd inst., says:—Our troops yesterday continued to cross the Vardar, where they gained contact with the enemy.

Towards Prilep, the Serbians have reached a very steep, wooded road. Venka Planina and at several points are on the Gradska-Prilep road.

The enemy continues to burn villages and his own stores; nevertheless, a great quantity of war material has been captured, including several railway trains.

Enemy Anxiety.

Paris, September 23.

A Havas message says:—The Franco-Serbian drive on the Vardar has created anxiety in the enemy's camp, threatening to cut the lines of communication to the interior of Bulgaria. The total advance is now 35 miles. Forests are 25 miles northeast of Prilep, the Bulgarian advance base. The Serbians are energetically pressing on the heels of the routed Bulgarians.

NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

Successful Attacks on Constantinople.

London, September 23.

The Admiralty announces:—Between the 17th and 21st inst., Air Force contingents attached to the Navy made four raids on Bruges docks, dropping eight tons of bombs, and also successfully bombed five aerodromes. In air-fighting we destroyed six enemy machines and drove down five uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing. A hostile balloon was shot down and fell smash on a balloon camp, setting fire to three hangars, all which were burnt out.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

To Keep Down Salmon Prices.

Prices for Alaska salmon this year will be no greater than those of 1917, if the report of a special committee appointed by the National Food Administration to investigate and recommend a schedule of prices is adopted. "We are disposed to believe," says the report, "that by establishing a uniform price for Government as well as civilian requirements, last year's prices need not be exceeded."

Channel Tunnel Lecture.

Baron Emile d'Estinguer lectured recently at the Army and Navy League Club on the Channel Tunnel. The lecturer showed the manifold advantage to be derived from the tunnel by England and the Continental nations in commerce and politics, and said he hoped that four years of war side by side with the French will have swept away the prejudices against it in England. Baron d'Estinguer mentioned that the cost of building the tunnel would be less than a single day's war bill for England, France and America.

War Angels Advocated.

Mr. Clinton E. Achorn, president of the Rotary Club of New York, sent to Mayor Hylan recently a letter calling the Mayor's attention to a resolution of the club and of the national organization of rotary clubs advocating the observance, for one minute, at 11 A. M. daily, of the "war angelus," and asking that the Mayor give the matter his earnest consideration. The hour is to be announced. Mr. Achorn explained, by "bells and whistles," and the one-minute period is to be devoted to prayer "for the success of our arms and of our cause."

Mountain Road Control.

Most of the mountain highways of California are blasted through the solid rock of perpendicular walls. There are few places on the roads where two machines can pass, so that many accidents occur, says the *Popular Mechanics Magazine*. Because of this the State Highway Commission has instituted a system of road controls. Officers are stationed at the bottom of all dangerous routes and at certain hours traffic is permitted to proceed upward, the one at the top being closed to incoming traffic. All machines are checked, and the officer at the other control is notified by telephone just what cars have gone through.

Pilgrim Fathers' Tercentenary. The year 1920 will mark the 300th anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers to New England. To commemorate this event worthily the State of Massachusetts appointed last year a State Commission, and appropriated money sufficient for an adequate celebration. Toward the close of 1917 the chairman of the Commission addressed the British-American Centenary Committee, seeking their co-operation in England. For seven years the Centenary Committee had, with similar national committees in America and Canada, been engaged in an active propaganda of British-American friendship. A new and thoroughly representative British Committee has now been formed on a national basis, and details will shortly be announced.

An Aviator's Goggles.

Lieut. Torrey Webb, the United States aviator who is said to have made the first flight in serial mail service between Washington and New York, obtained recently in New York an injunction restraining the firm of Strauss & Bengaleisen, manufacturers of automobile goggles, from using his photograph on advertising matter. Webb's attorney said the aviator had been portrayed in aviation magazines, seated in an aeroplane, with automobile goggles on his cap, and that an explanatory caption line, set forth that the luncheon was wearing Strauss and Bengaleisen's goggles. Webb explained that his client had suffered humiliation, it being believed by Webb's attorney, that he had received bad publicity for the use of his name in connection with the firm of Strauss and Bengaleisen.

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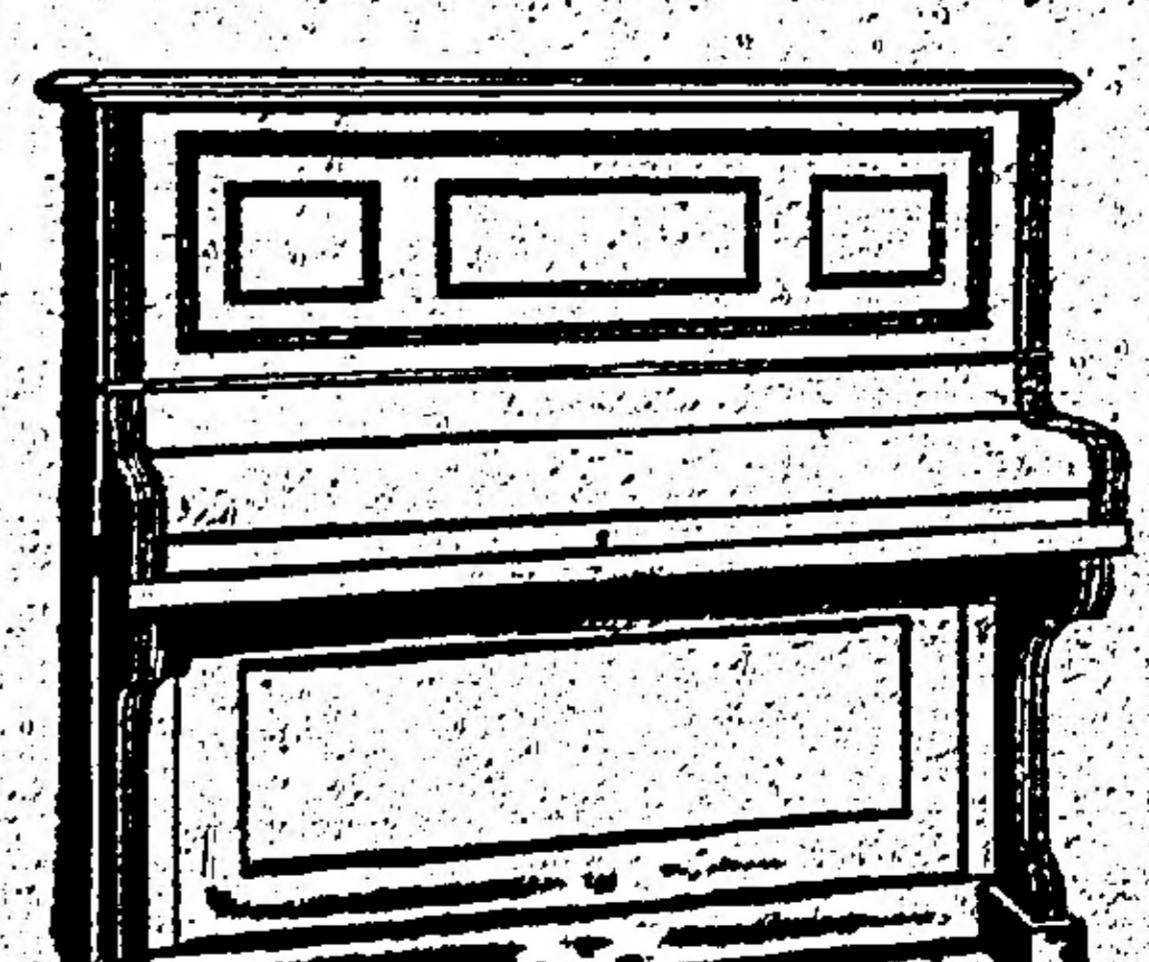
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GENERAL NEWS.

Her 100th Birthday.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Lucy Stone, pioneer champion of woman's rights, and noted suffragist, was observed recently by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, and president of the Association presided.

Recaptured German's Adventures.

Dressed in civilian clothes, the escaped German prisoner Lieutenant Farnow, who was recaptured at Farnborough, travelled unobserved by train from Waterloo. He carried a bag containing several tins of food, and he had a considerable sum of money. On alighting at Farnborough the officer went to a house and asked for a drink of water and permission to shave. The tenant was suspicious and sent for the police. On his arrest Farnow said he hoped to reach the coast and get away on a ship as a stowaway.

Training for Social Work. In connection with the newly-instituted course of training for social work the Council of Bedford College for Women, University of London, have appointed Mrs. C. D. Packham (Cambridge Classical Trip) as Director of Social Studies. Mrs. Packham has had a wide experience of practical social work in Cambridge, having been for 13 years a member of the local board of guardians, besides serving on the Cambridgeshire Insurance Committee. She has held a temporary appointment under the Home Office as H.M. Inspector of Factories since 1915.

Is it Bernhardi? The following advertisement is appearing in the Pan German Deutsche Zeitung.—A German-minded author, of Germanic race, who is striving to realise large ideas of importance for Germany's future, requests a big-hearted, childless millionaire, either to adopt him together with his wife and his fair-haired and blue-eyed children, or to liberate him from a calling which paralyses his strength. Only serious invitations to a personal meeting, together with a promise to defray travelling expenses, will be considered. Personal inquiries may be made through the Deutsche Zeitung, under pledge of strict secrecy on both sides.

Kaiser in a Watch-Tower. In describing how the Kaiser watched the Reims battle on July 15 from the top of a tower about 75 feet high, Karl Roener, the war correspondent of the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, writes:—"At 3 o'clock in the morning the Kaiser turns to a Staff officer and says: 'The Army shall know that I am with it in these serious hours, and that my wishes accompany it.' A few minutes later, at a shaky table and in the dim light of a small pocket-lamp, the Emperor signs a telegram which is immediately dispatched to all the troops engaged. The telegram reads:—"His Majesty informs his troops that he has arrived behind the front of attack and will watch the battle from a tower. His Majesty's good wishes accompany his troops. His Majesty calls to his troops: 'With God, for Emperor and Empire.'"

All-Steel Railway Carriage. The rapid advance of the all-steel railway carriage in the United States during the last few years is a clear indication that this type of vehicle is generally superseding the wooden coach on the other side of the Atlantic. Ten years ago there were barely 500 steel cars in use on the American railroads, but at the present time over 16,000 are reported to be in constant service. Before the war there was certainly a growing feeling against the continuance of the wooden railway coach in this country—at least on long-distance express trains. The horrors of telescoping and fire which followed the disastrous collisions at Aspinwall, for instance, so shocked the travelling public that some reform in train construction was strongly demanded. After the war there will be a great overhauling of the country's rolling stock, and it is to be hoped that the success of the all-steel vehicles in the U.S.A. will be borne in mind by our engineers.

NOTICES.

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THE CARD PARTY



Mrs. S.—I have struck upon a brilliant idea. The men I hear are playing golf and tennis for War Bond Tickets. Hubby has quite a few chances already, so instead of the usual silver trinkets I have decided at all my card parties, until the end of the year, to give War Bond ticket as prizes. Wouldn't it be lovely if one of my guests won the \$25,000—and at this rate of exchange too?

Mrs. G.—Capital! I think we might all do the same and we'd not have that nasty feeling of just wasting our money on trash; for half of every five dollars spent on War Bond tickets goes to help the wounded.

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INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF
HOUSE. Apply Box 1420
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."WANTED.—HOUSE IN
GOOD LOCALITY with
all conveniences. Apply Box 1421
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."PRIVATE TUITION. Hong-
kong University Matriculation,
Senior and Junior Oxford
Prelim. 46 Successes out of 48
entered (4 honours—26 Distinc-
tions), 10 years practical experi-
ence.—A. V. MILLINGTON, M. A.
4, Bowen Road. Tel. No. 2597.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE
SEEKS POSITION adapted as Assistant Correspondent,
Insurance, Shipping, Imports and Exports. Smart rushing
Salesman. Speaks English
well. Reply—YUE CHEONG,
38, Shanghai Street, Kowloon.

WANTED.—SOMEWHERE

TO LIVE by married
Britisher, who, in common with
many others, is forced to leave
present residence owing to purchase
by Japanese. He would like a FIVE or SIX BOOMED
HOUSE, suitable for sharing, or
a FLAT, convenient of access,
rent to be moderate. Though
realising the improbability of
his wants being satisfied owing
to the systematic manner in
which Europeans are being
"edged out" of respectable
localities, he would appreciate
any replies sent to Box 1431 c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

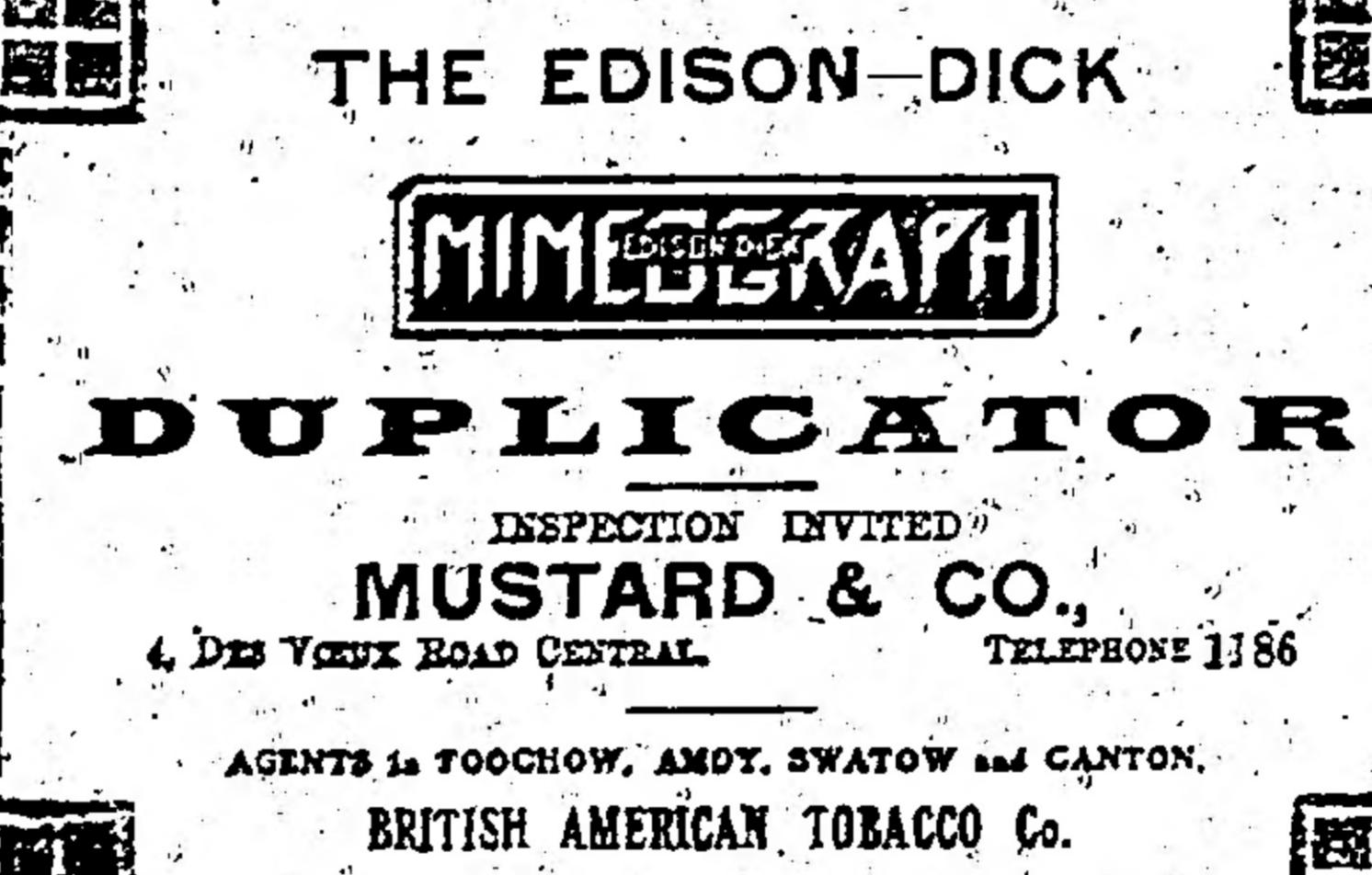
LOST.

LOST.—Sunday, FOX TERRIER
DOG. One Black
one White Eye. Reward REIES
& CO., Queen's Buildings.LOST or Strayed from Pok-
fulam Wire-Haired TERRIER
DOG, White with Brown
Ears, long tail answers to Name
of Squibs. Information to G. H.
Wilson c/o Robertson, Wilson &
Co., 9, Beaconsfield Arcade, will
oblige.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE VICTRO-
LA (his Master's Voice); in
good condition. Original price
\$100. Six months old. Apply: C. Z.
Dunn, R. 47, Keng Edward Hotel

NOTICES.



GALL

AT
THE HONGKONG
CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.
AND ASK FOR

"EL PALACIO"

AND

YOU will be
convinced that
Hongkong is
now favoured
with the
best brand
of

"EL PALACIO"

AND

PHOTO XMAS CARDS.

We are now showing a series
of dainty

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS.

depicting scenes of
Chinese life and surroundings.

The series comprises a set of 12 pictures

Neatly Boxed.

PRICE \$3.50 PER BOX.

CALL AND SEE OUR SELECTION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of their bona fide.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

THE SCARCITY OF HOUSES.

"Wanted, Somewhere to Live." So ran the opening words of an advertisement which appeared in the Telegraph yesterday. This was a genuine advertisement inserted by a Britisher who will force soon have to leave his residence by reason of the fact that it has been sold to Japanese, and who is now scouring the Colony high and low in what seems a hopeless search for another house. We emphasise these facts because they typify the plight of numerous British residents. The experience of this advertiser could be matched by many more, until today the situation has become so acute as to be almost irremediable. Indeed, from all that we hear, we doubt whether there is in the Colony to day a solitary vacant house suited for European residence that is of a rental within the means of the average European. That is a truly alarming state of affairs, for the first essential in any Settlement which attracts Europeans to its shores is that there should be a sufficiency of good housing accommodation. Hongkong does not meet that requirement, so far from it, that many residents who yearn for something approaching home life are forced, against their will, into taking rooms in hotels. That, whatever may be the reason, and whoever is to blame, is a situation which should never have arisen.

We have on many previous occasions dealt in detail with the seriousness of this problem. We return to it yet once again in the hope that by constant pegging away it will in due time receive the earnest consideration that it merits. In Singapore recently, where conditions appear to be inclining in the same direction as here, a Commission investigated the matter and presented a most comprehensive and valuable report on the subject. That is a step which we regard as being urgently necessary in Hongkong. By such a procedure being adopted, at any rate the facts of the situation could be put on record, and, as we have said before, we believe that the Government would be astounded at the developments thus revealed. What we have remarked before we reiterate; the prime factor in the situation has been the way in which wealthy Chinese and Japanese have "edged out" European residents from districts where the former were, only a few years ago, unknown. For example, if we take Caine Road, Macdonell Road, Robinson Road and Conduit Road, we should be surprised if it were found that there is to-day a solitary house rented to Europeans; while of Kennedy and Bowen Roads the same thing will soon be true if present tendencies continue. The Japanese, especially, are buying up the Colony's best residences wholesale, while the European who is unable to purchase property can merely look on and wonder where he may find a roof under which to live. It is no racial issue which is thus raised; our last desire would be to bring the matter forward in this spirit. We merely state bare facts, which can be substantiated by the sceptical and be vouches for by the great majority of Britishers here.

When matters become so obviously serious as we have indicated, it is high time for action. The patience of the average Britisher in Hongkong, when considering the hopes and fears of the present housing outlook, is almost exhausted. Yet nothing is done beyond a periodical effort through the medium of the Press to keep the matter to the front. There is supposed to be in existence in this Colony a Constitutional Reform Association, one of whose objects is to deal with matters of local interest. Surely such questions as this housing problem come within the scope of the activities of such a body. Then why is no meeting of members called to discuss the issue and suggest remedies? At any rate, we look forward to the problem being fully debated when the Budget comes before the Legislative Council for consideration. Then perhaps the Government will let an amply swelling public know in what light it views this matter.

Political?

We notice that, according to a morning contemporary, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone took occasion at the annual meeting of the C.E.M.S. last night, to refer to the hoarding question so far as it affects Europeans, suggesting that it should be brought up at a forthcoming public meeting. The idea, however, was given a cold douche by Dr. Earle on the ground that "these things are becoming political" and should not be taken up by the Society. That, to our way of thinking, is a very prescribed and distinctly unfortunate attitude to adopt. In what respect the advocacy of adequate housing accommodation for Europeans can be regarded as "political" we fail to see. Surely, one of the chief functions of the Church is to interest itself in social conditions, and nothing more befits it than to do its utmost to preserve home life in our Colonies. As we have shown in to-day's leading article, such life is being rendered impossible in Hongkong through Europeans being forced to reside in hotels. If it is being "political" for the Church to move in matters of this kind, then we can only wish for a big expansion of its political activities.

A Hongkong War Memorial.

Of the many war causes which Hongkong is assisting through the medium of the War Charities Committee, none is more deserving of support from such a shipping port as this than the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, which is controlled by the Seamen's Hospital Society. As a recognition of the generosity of Hongkong to this institution there has been erected therein a very handsome tablet, of which we have received a photographic reproduction, from the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax. It is of a very appropriate and striking design and bears the following words:—"To commemorate a donation from funds publicly subscribed in the Colony of Hongkong and presented to this Hospital by the Hongkong War Charities Committee, as a tribute to British seamen, upon whose steadfast bravery the Empire depends." At the foot is the following verse:—

"Hail Mother, tell me fast,
My pray a sleep.
Under innumerable keels to-day,
Yet guard and landward or to-morrow sweeps
They warships down the bay.
Hospitals of this character are worthy of all the support that can be given them, and it is particularly gratifying to learn that the institutions managed by the Society have received many thousands of wounded, sick and injured naval and mercantile marine men since the war began. It is good also to feel that at Greenwich there is a permanent memorial to Hongkong's generosity in this regard.

A Memento of Tank Week.

We have to hand an interesting memento of the Far Eastern Tank Week Campaign in the shape of a beautifully designed little booklet describing the efforts, results, and hopes of the China and Japan War Savings Association. The booklet traces the history of the movement, and shows how the Tank Week Campaign resulted in £1,249,162 being subscribed throughout the Far East for investment in National War Bonds. It is beautifully printed, plentifully illuminated with photographs, the whole enclosed in an artistically designed cover. It should be explained that the Association itself has no expenses. Nevertheless the cost of such items as telegrams, stationery and occasional advertising has to be met, so that the proceeds of the sale of the pamphlet will be allocated to the "Expenses Fund." The success attending the Tank Week held in the Far East was so phenomenal as to justify the present attempt to embody a permanent record of the movement, and it is hoped that the pamphlet will provide a pleasant souvenir and should prove a stimulus to further financial effort. The selling price of this little pamphlet has been fixed at 5s.

When matters become so obviously serious as we have indicated, it is high time for action. The patience of the average Britisher in Hongkong, when considering the hopes and fears of the present housing outlook, is almost exhausted. Yet nothing is done beyond a periodical effort through the medium of the Press to keep the matter to the front. There is supposed to be in existence in this Colony a Constitutional Reform Association, one of whose objects is to deal with matters of local interest. Surely such questions as this housing problem come within the scope of the activities of such a body. Then why is no meeting of members called to discuss the issue and suggest remedies? At any rate, we look forward to the problem being fully debated when the Budget comes before the Legislative Council for consideration. Then perhaps the Government will let an amply swelling public know in what light it views this matter.

DAY BY DAY.**THE MAN WHO DESIRES ANYTHING INORDINATELY IS SOON DISLIKED WITHIN HIMSELF.****To-morrow's Anniversary.**

To-morrow is the anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow (1857).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 8d. 1/2d.

Health Return.

There was one fatal case of spotted fever notified yesterday.

To a Correspondent.

"Bookworm." Your letter does not raise a question of sufficient public interest to warrant its insertion:

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Pong Wei Ting, \$100; Mr. Tang Chui Ngong, \$160; Mr. Chan Chung Peng, \$50.

No Appearance.

The case in which a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in unlawful possession of two pieces of silk, came up again this morning. The defendant failed to put in an appearance, with the result that His Worship ordered his bail of \$20 to be estreated, and a warrant be issued for his arrest.

Gambling Prosecution.

Twenty-three Chinese were charged with gambling, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Grant prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lee appealed for the defence. One of the defendants failed to put an appearance at the Court and his bail of \$5 was estreated. His Worship remanded the other cases till 11.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Export of Opium.

A Chinese was charged at Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of two seals of opium on board the s.s. Taiping and attempting to export the same without a permit from the Imports and Exports Office.

Defendant put up the same family defence that someone told him to carry the opium. He was acquitted on the first charge, but was fined \$200, or one month's labour, on the second count.

Too Lazy for Government Service.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with trespassing.

Sgt. Peet gave evidence that he found the defendant sleeping in boys' quarters. He questioned him and had him arrested. Defendant was formerly in the Government's employ but was discharged as being lazy. His Worship said that as he had been one night in the cells he would discharge him this time, but next time he would be fined.

Northern Chinese Charged.

Three Northern Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with behaving in a disorderly manner in Connaught Road and with being in unlawful possession of weapons on September 8. The second charge against the second defendant was not preferred. Chief Detective Inspector Marfissi prosecuted, and said that the whole trouble arose over some opium smuggling. He also said that the second man was picked up by Sgt. Peet Ingham and the third man was found by a Chinese constable in Lun Fat Street. His Worship remanded the case till Saturday at 11.30 a.m.

Assaulting a Constable.

A Chinese was summoned at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with assaulting a Chinese constable. Inspector McDonald prosecuted.

The defendant failed to put an appearance, with the result that his bail of \$50 was estreated. Inspector McDonald, in giving the facts of the case, said that the constable was in Cachik Street on the day in question when he saw seven men carrying traps of iron. He challenged their right to the iron and arrested the man who he thought was the principal. Another man intervened and the constable also tried to arrest him. The man got away, but the constable followed him and arrested the man, but the other ran away.

Our Day.

How Hongkong will Celebrate It.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.**STRANDED IN HONGKONG.****The Feelings of a Delayed Passenger.**

Nearly a century ago, when King Frederick William the Third was trying to make a great nation of the Prussian people, and found that he had not money enough to carry on the war by which he hoped to achieve his object, he asked the women of Prussia to bring their jewelry of gold and silver to be melted into money for the use of their country. Many women brought all the trinkets they had, and for each ornament of gold or silver they received in exchange an ornament of brass or iron as a token of the King's gratitude. These brass and iron ornaments all bore the inscription, "I gave gold for iron, 1813."

The resolve to leave Hongkong somehow.

The friendly feeling towards shipping agents.

The search for a steamer.

The further search.

The ditto, ad infinitum.

The tired feeling.

The headache.

The drink.

The recovery.

The resumption of search for a passage.

The receipt of news that a steamer will sail next week.

The collapse on hearing same.

The recovery after hearing steamer is doubly booked up.

The passenger's opinion of shipping agents.

The receipt of news that perhaps a passage is obtainable in January.

The request to call again in a month or two.

The tired feeling after hearing from one's friends what they would do.

The murderous feeling.

The headache again.

The drunks again.

The second recovery.

The calculation as to how long it would take to walk it.

The dismissal of above project.

The rumour of a possible steamer.

The search for agents of steamer.

The discovery of same.

The jubilation.

The request for a passage.

The "get off the earth" feeling while making same.

The arguments in favour of a passage.

The opinion of shipping agents in general.

The possible second-class passage.

The offer to take anything going.

The discovery steamer is a first cousin of Noah's Ark.

The permit to leave Hongkong.

The rumour steamer will go via Tasmania and Terra del Fuego.

The information steamer will not come here at all.

The statement steamer has been commanded.

The doubts as to steamer's existence.

The extra load y'all.

The final headache.

The next drink.

The final disto.

The repetition of almost all the above.

The don't-care-a-damn feeling.

Sequel to Snatching Convictions.

On a charge of receiving stolen property, a Chinese appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning. Inspector Sim prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lee appealed for the defence. In connection with the case, some time ago two Chinese were charged at the Police Court, one for snatching a bangle, and the other for aiding and abetting. They were committed to trial at the Criminal Sessions and sentenced to five years' hard labour and nine months' hard labour respectively. The defendant was a goldsmith. Mr. L. I. McDonald, his Worship, that the defendant be dealt with summarily. He said that the charge preferred against his client was not so serious as that of actually snatching the bangle. His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday.

Snatching Convictions.

A New Yorker now resident in Switzerland has sent home an interesting account of a gardening experiment he has carried out in a desert of stones near Beatenberg.

One of his principal triumphs has been the successful growing of the topinambur—a vegetable extensively cultivated in the Bernese canton in the eighteenth century, but long since forgotten.

He described it as having a bulb like the potato, and, in taste, combining the flavour of asparagus and leek.

NO FREE TICKETS.

A Chinese Theatre Incident.

Two Chinese employed at the Government Civil Hospital were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with assaulting a ticket collector at the Ko Shing Theatre on September 19. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the prosecution and Mr. L. d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lo, in giving the facts of the case, said that on the day in question about 7 p.m., the defendants, with a few others, entered the Ko Shing Theatre and wanted to go inside. The complainant told them to buy tickets, as under his master's instructions no one was to be admitted free. Just at that time two women entered the theatre and as the complainant was collecting their tickets the first defendant struck him on the head with an iron bar. Mr. Lo submitted that the blow might have proved fatal, but in this case fortunately missed the vital part. The complainant gave chase, but on the way he fainted, owing to loss of blood. The first defendant was eventually arrested by witness koks. The second defendant was identified at the coolies quarters of the Government Civil Hospital.

The complainant, in giving evidence, corroborated the statements of Mr. Lo.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almeida, witness said that he did not know the defendants. He was struck as he was tearing off the two women's tickets. The instruments were picked up by a constable. They did not belong to the Theatre.

After further corroborative evidence was given, his Worship discharged the second defendant, as there was not sufficient evidence, and the prosecution were not pressing the case.

Mr. d'Almeida applied for an adjournment in the case of the other defendant, which his Worship granted. The case is to be heard on Monday afternoon.

TENNIS.

The Hard Courts League.

Arrangements are being got well in hand for the inauguration of the Hard Courts Tennis League, and entries have been received from the following five teams—Kowloon Cricket Club, the Police Reserve, S. Stephen's College, H. M. Dockyard and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Play will take place during the cool season, commencing practically at once. The matches, all of which have to be played on hard courts, will take place on Saturdays.

It is hoped that at least one more Club will enter, so as to enable return matches to be played and the season spread over five months. In the hope that further entries may be forthcoming, the date for entries has been extended to Monday next, the 30th inst. Four of the five teams entered have hard courts, but it is not necessary that Clubs with only grass courts should enter, as arrangements could be made for playing on hard courts, provided the Club supposed to be playing at home supplies balls.

The League is intended for "C" Class players, but if a team cannot otherwise be made up special permission may be given to include "A" or "B" Class men. It is earnestly hoped that more entries will be received for this most interesting competition.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks two more tennis rackets from Mrs. Davidson and ten tennis balls from an anonymous donor, for the use of men of the R.G.A.

An Absent Complainant.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with snatching \$5 from another Chinese. Inspector Kent prosecuted and Mr. E. L. Agius appeared for the defence. As the complainant did not appear, the defendant was discharged.

OUR CELLAR.

"Comfort" at the Front.

We had lived for three months in a sector of wet trenches and slimy dug-outs before coming to the village. Possibly that was why we thought the cellar allotted us for company headquarters, such a desirable residence, though had we occupied a similar dwelling place in the homeland, our social stratum would have been the lowest, and our only visitor the sanitary inspector.

But before our mental outlook engendered by the hard conditions of our late environment had changed, we had so improved our accommodation, that the cellar never lost in our appreciation; and in the ups and downs of succeeding changes of sector we always had it before us as our standard of comfort.

It lay beneath the ruins of an old house in the main street of a little village a few hundred yards from the firing-line, and consisted of three separate rooms.

Four officers occupied the room nearest the street. The sergeant-major and the quartermaster sergeant took the one furthest away, and the centre served as a kitchen; also as a sleeping place for cook and company orderlies.

Truly it was an ideal place for company headquarters. Yet until the congestion in the village caused by our arrival, necessitated a search for fresh billeting accommodation, it had not been occupied before, at least for a very long time. A sergeant of a long established engineer unit showed us the way to the place, and we looked doubtfully at the gloomy black pit of the entrance stairway. Big Bill Davidson, our company commander, misread his footing on the narrow stairs, and tumbled from our sight confirming our worst fears that so neglected a place must be unlucky. But we found him unhurt at the bottom, surveying his surroundings by the light of a wax vesta, muttering incoherently something to the effect that at last we had come home.

Furnishing The "Home".

Home we certainly made it as the result of a few hours labour, throwing ourselves into the task with the rest of schoolboys building a habitation on an imaginary desert island. First we swept it clear and deposited the rubble among the ruins above. Then we fashioned four bedsides along the walls, whose framework was smoke-blackered roof beams, and whose mattresses lengths of wire netting covered with sand bags. Big Bill lay down on his couch when it was finished, and found it so comfortable that he remained there and directed our operations. But we tumbled him on to the floor in a successful combined effort, Big Bill being the strongest man in the battalion, and thereafter he repented of his sloth.

Next we built a table of some old flooring, and though the ends of the uneven lengthened boards stuck out inconveniently, we quickly got used to the projections and could avoid them even in the darkness. There was enough of the flooring to give us several rows of shading, and soon our belongings were carefully stowed away, with our two fan oil lamps set up on special brackets, giving a cheery light to the place, and showing us the work of our hands. We lay on our beds for a long time after we got the lamps going sleepily taking stock of our surroundings, and planning further improvements.

In an evil moment we decided that the healthiness of the place would be assured by driving a ventilation hole into the street. We drove that hole by the aid of a pointed iron stake from a neighbouring railing. One of us declared that he felt the air of the cellar fresher immediately,

and Big Bill tried to recount a little of his university hygiene instruction, to bring home to us still more forcibly the great benefit that blowhole would confer on us. But we recanted from his teaching in the morning.

A heavy rain storm swept the village during the night, and the whole drainage of the main street

NEWSPAPER SCANDAL.

Echo of Bernstorff Affair.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice-president and treasurer of the company publishing the New York Evening Mail, has been arrested at the offices of the paper. Attorney-General Lewis, of New York State, charged him with perjury in reporting the ownership of the paper to the alien property custodian.

Attorney General Lewis in the complaint charges Dr. Rumely with having acted on behalf of the German Government when he purchased the stock of the Evening Mail in June, 1915. He alleges that Dr. Rumely, in reporting the transaction, failed to disclose his relations with Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the former commercial attaché to the German Embassy.

The complaint declares that the German Government paid Dr. Rumely £275,000 in several transactions connected with the purchase.

The Attorney-General's Office, in a further statement, asserts that some of the money used to purchase the Evening Mail passed through the same banking channels as handled Bolo Pasha's funds here.

Dr. Rumely was born at Laporte, Indiana. He is 36 years old, and was educated largely at the German universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg-Rotter.

came pouring into our cellar through the wretched ventilator. We baled the cellar out in silence. In spite of his scientific convictions, Big Bill uttered no protest, as the two of us who had taken part in the hygiene discussion, firmly proceeded to block up the air shaft.

How a Dinner was Spilt.

The ventilation problem, however, was soon satisfactorily settled, though this happy achievement was born only from disaster. A shell spent itself harmlessly among the ruins which covered our habitation—harmlessly, that is, in the sense that no one was injured. But it loosened the bricks of the central arch forming the roof of our cellar, and for nearly three days we stood the constant drooping of plaster splinters on to the table, into our dinner plates, down even our necks, without reading in them portents of evil.

That one night, as we sat at dinner a section of the roof came down on the table. Squealing the dinner, and snuffing the lights, leaving us in a disturbed darkness with the free air of heaven rushing in from above. But we quickly recovered from this calamity. After carefully removing every other loose brick, we roofed in the hole with old flooring. Neither our workmanship nor our material, however, could make those repairs completely weather-tight, and the air of the cellar was always fresh, while careful manoeuvring was needed to dodge the drippings which came from the oozes of our makeshift roof when rain was heavy.

But we were comfortably housed and more than happy. The inhabitants of the other two rooms copied all our improvements, and even improved on them, so that no more discontented little colony dwelt in any part of the firing-line, not to leave out the rest camped either on the fringe of the danger zone. How much we appreciated our quarters we realised when the colonel paid us a visit for the purpose of dispossessing us.

A shell had wrecked battalion headquarters, and a new habitation had to be found. It meant that one or other of the company headquarters would have to move on, for naturally the orderly room of a battalion has first claim on the available accommodation.

We hoped that our cellar would not be commandeered, but feared the worst. The colonel came. He fell down our stairway as Big Bill had done on our first entry, and straightway departed to dispose of our next door neighbour. Thereafter we lived in our cellars in contentment and peace for many days.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ARROW
BRITANNIA
COLLARS
FRONT 24 IN BACK 15 IN

"ARROW"

COLLARS

A POPULAR SHAPE

HONGKONG THEATRE.

From WEDNESDAY, 25th to FRIDAY, 27th September.

SCREENING

"PASQUALE"

Paramount Feature. Complete in five parts. Featuring the Screen Star George Beban with GAUMONT GRAPHIC and COMICA.

By Special Request. Matinees at 5.15 p.m.

ON THURSDAY, 26th and FRIDAY, 27th September.

SCREENING

"THE EMIGRANT" in 2 parts.

"BEHIND THE SCREEN" in 2 parts.

"EASY STREET" in 2 parts.

Featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN The World's Laugh Maker.

Prices as Usual.

SATURDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

"THE SECRET KINGDOM" 9th and 10th Episodes.

THAT TIRED FEELING

These mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is

PINKETTS

The little laxative which aids digestion, cures Constipation, Liverishness, Dizziness, Bilious-headache, foul smelling breath. Of all chemists, and post free 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Shanghai Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day removed our Offices from No. 7 Queen's Road, Central to St. Georges' Buildings, 2nd floor.

GOLDRING AND PHILIPS

Solicitors, &c. Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED

For six months from November 1st, four-roomed Flat in EWO Peak Mess. Apply to "XYZ," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

PROPAGANDA BY CINE-MATOGRAPH. Wid awake importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with Box 1432 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA

MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 28th instant commencing at 3.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform FREE.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE HALF-YEARLY MEET of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators stands for some of the Marquees hitherto erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,

E. H. HOUGH.

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

BELTS

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MELVILLE DOLLAR

having arrived from Vancouver on September, 21st consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined on September, 25th, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 30th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 23rd September, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 5th October, 1918.

T. DAI GO, Manager, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Picard Andre, Hongkong Hotel, from Madura.

Patent Bank, Yokohama, from Victoria BC.

Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel, from Colombo.

Thomas A.C. Scerabaja retransmitted from Singapore.

B. M. Ide, from Bangkok.

Keyes Apolonio, from Manila.

J. X. GIBSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 19, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

In my Forces Cut in Two. Paris, Sept. 22.

The arrival of the Allies on the line of the Vardar gives them possession of the railway skirting the river, forming a line of communication between the first and second Bulgarian armies. The cutting of this line at Demirkapou means that the enemy forces comprising sixteen divisions are divided in two and they are hastily preparing to retreat, both north of Monastir and in the Doiran region. By the mastery of the mountain zone, the Allies are now able to defend the plain. The Bulgarians are systematically destroying the evacuated regions.

The Advance Continues. London, Sept. 22.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The Franco-Serbian armies on Sept. 21, on the Drachevëso massif broke the serious resistance of the Bulgarians, who were reinforced by German troops. Pursuing their success the Allies northwards passed Vozaczi and Kavadar and reached the Vardar, in the direction of Negotin and Demirkapou. The enemy is destroying material wholesale in the direction of Cradiško and in the region of the Vardar and Doiran, where they are burning stations, munitions depots and aviation parks. The number of prisoners and guns captured is increasing. The Serbians captured a complete group of mountain guns and a battery of 105 millimetre guns. Aviators continue to harass the retreating enemy. In the eastern part of the Cerna bend the enemy has begun to retreat. The Allies captured Chaniste and Orlé. The Franco-Greeks north and north-east of the Dzona massif continue to progress in conjunction with the Serbians.

Fifteen Villages Liberated. London, Sept. 22.

A Serbian communiqué issued on the evening of Sunday says: We have liberated fifteen villages. We are forcing the Germano-Bulgarian reinforcements to retreat. We crossed to the left bank of the Vardar and cut the main rail-line between Usküd and Salonički. We crossed the Cerna and cut the rail-line between Garagaci and Prilep, which is the German army's main line of communication. We advanced 35 kilometres between September 15 and 21 and certain infantry units reached the highest point in the very mountainous region and advanced 40 kilometres in one day. The booty and prisoners is constantly increasing.

The latest news is that the Serbian cavalry are only three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the Strumitsa region. The Eleventh German Division has been broken through, together with the main Bulgarian forces, which are retiring in disorder.

Italian Progress. London, Sept. 23.

An Italian official message says: On the night of Sept. 21 we continued to pursue the enemy. After an advance of twelve kilometres, and the capture of sixteen villages, our left wing and centre reached, by dawn, the line of Cairli, Dobruscito, Muza and Oba. Our right carried a strong position at Mont Bobiste. Numerous prisoners were captured.

THE PALESTINE VICTORY.

A Model in Conception and Execution.

London, Sept. 23.

General Allenby's victory is hailed as a model in conception and execution and is the most complete hitherto attained by the Allies in any theatre. The immediate effect is the liberation of the Holy Land, for it is anticipated that General Allenby will have little difficulty in entirely clearing northern Palestine. He will be able to relieve communications by establishing a sea base at Haifa, whence the railway runs to Beisan and Damascus. Thus the whole Turkish railway system in Southern Syria is controlled by the Anglo-French forces. But the Turkish disaster is bound to have a most profound reaction in Constantinople and Sofia and will compromise the situation of the Turks in Mesopotamia. It will terminate the Turkish adventures in Persia and the Caucasus.

Huge Haul of Prisoners. London, Sept. 23.

A Palestine communiqué states: Having seized the passes of the Jordan at Jezred Damien on Sunday morning the enemy's last avenue of escape westward of the river is closed. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies have virtually ceased to exist and their entire transport has been captured. By eight last evening 25,000 prisoners and 200 guns had been counted, while many prisoners and much material have not yet been enumerated.

Turkish Empire Imperilled. London, Sept. 23.

The "Daily Telegraph," which declares that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is imperilled by one of the most masterly strokes of the war, points out that General Allenby has struck unexpectedly early and has all the campaigning season still before him.

The "Morning Post" urges that a diplomatic effort be made to detach Turkey from the Central Power.

A Palestine communiqué says that 25,000 prisoners and 200 guns have been counted.

German General's Narrow Escape. Paris, Sept. 23.

It transpires that General Liman von Sanders barely escaped from Mount Tabor, where he was directing the Turks in their resistance in Palestine.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, Sept. 23.

Newspapers in London do not take the German political crisis seriously as it is the eighth such crisis in Germany during the war and it is anticipated that the farce will be re-enacted of making a change of Ministry without weakening the control of the militarists. The latest move in the peace offensive is indicated by a message from Amsterdam stating that great prominence is given in the German press to a scheme of a League of Nations outlined by the Centrist Deputy Herr Erzberger in a forthcoming book. The draft constitution he has prepared is published and provides for the establishment of the League immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States, and Russia announce adhesion to it. It will have its seat at The Hague where an International Bureau will conduct its business, controlled by an Administrative Council presided over by the Dutch Foreign Minister. The scheme provides that the League guarantees the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League and the undisturbed possession of the colonies, while States outside whose Governments proclaim neutrality, will be recognised as permanently neutral. All States' colonies in Africa are to be permanently neutral. The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration and the reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, the recognition of freedom of the seas and members of the League renounce the raising of troops in the colonies. For a decade after the foundation of the League each of the State's surplus raw material will be divided with others.

Washington, Sept. 23.

Official circles are sceptical of the German newspaper's discussion on Parliamentary reform.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful British Operations. London, Sept. 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out successful minor operations on Sunday and Sunday night at several points. English troops captured a strong point in the neighbourhood of the Ronsey-Neon Road, which had stubbornly held out all day, prisonering eighty. Subsequently a counter-attack from the direction of Gillemont Farm was repulsed with heavy enemy loss by rifles and machine-guns. Other English troops progressed at night time in the direction of Tombois Farm, after several hours hard fighting and farther north captured a group of strongly held trenches and strong points on the Saen, north-westward of Vendinelle prisonering number. We prisonered over 100 during the night in a successful local attack southward of Villers Guislain. The English eastward of Gavrelle progressed on three-quarters of a mile front south-eastward of Gavrelle, prisonering sixty. The enemy attacked Berthecourt at night under cover of a heavy barrage and re-established the line at one point, but an immediate counter-attack re-established the positions.

The German Report. London, Sept. 23.

A wireless German official message says: We repulsed British attacks south-eastward of Epehy. The enemy at night gained a footing in isolated trench sections eastward of Epehy.

French Still Advancing. London, Sept. 22.

A French communiqué states: In the region south of St. Quentin we continued our advance last evening and night. We penetrated the woods north of La Fontaine and carried the fort and village of Vendinelle and pushed on here to the Oise. Our reconnaissances took prisoners north of the Aisne and in Champagne towards Butte du Mesnil. We repulsed enemy raids north of the Vesle and in the Vesca.

New British Progress. London, Sept. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Monday, says: Last night we attacked from a point below Villers Guislain and attained our object, prisonering over a hundred. Fighting was resumed in this region this morning, we following up the advantage gained. North of the Scarpe we made good progress near Oppy, the junction point of the switch-line with the Wotan system. On a front of 1,100 yards we gained an average depth of 600 yards, prisonering sixty in the first onslaught.

Civilians Leave Cambrai. Paris, Sept. 23.

The Germans evacuated the civilians at Cambrai amid scenes of disorder and pillage and even military mutinies.

THE EX-TSAR'S BODY.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23. A message from Moscow states that the ex-Tsar's body has been exhumed from the forest where he was executed and ceremoniously conveyed to Ekaterinburg, where it lay in state in the Cathedral, prior to temporary interment at Omsk.

MORE AERIAL ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 23. The Air Ministry states that the total bombs dropped on the night of Friday was 22 tons. Aeroplanes on the night of Saturday bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes. They attacked and hit blast-furnaces at Hagen-dingen and Rombach. A total of 152 tons was dropped. All our machines returned.

CZECHS ARREST SWEDISH RED CROSS MISSION.

Tokio, Sept. 16. The Czechs at Irkutsk arrested the Swedish Red Cross Mission on the eve of its departure on the ground that it is working in the interests of Germans and Russians.

SEAMEN TO BOYCOTT GERMANS.

Paris, Sept. 23. Mr. Havelock Wilson in a lecture stated that 20,000 non-combatant and Allied seamen, including 15,000 British, have been murdered by submarine pirates. The meeting passed a resolution approving the British Seamen's decision to boycott all Germans and German products.

AMERICA'S FOOD CONTRIBUTION.

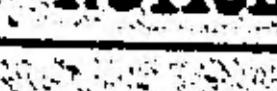
Washington, Sept. 23. Mr. Hoover in a statement says the United States is prepared to ship 5,700,000 more tons of foodstuffs to the American armies and Allies than last year.

SUCCESES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 23. An Italian official message says: On Asiago Plateau the French by a brilliant coup-de-main eastward of Sismoli penetrated deeply the enemy's lines and prisonered a hundred. The British razed lines northward of Asiago and brought back prisoners.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Department.

NOTICE.



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NURONAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, THENTHIN, DAIREN,
TSINGTAU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIWANG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CAL

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

Bulgaria Warmly Approves the Overture.

Amsterdam, September 24.

A message from Sofia says Bulgaria acknowledges the Austrian Peace Note with most lively satisfaction. She alleges that her aims do not conflict with President Wilson's views as regards settling Balkan conflicts in conformity with the law of nationalities.

Further Moves Forecasted.

Amsterdam, September 24.

A message from Berlin states that in a lengthy interview Count Burian, referring to the Allied reception of the Peace Note, foreshadows fresh pacific moves by the Central Powers. He alleges that the Note achieved one of its subsidiary purposes in having revealed differences in the opposing camp, of which the haste of President Wilson's reply is the outstanding example.

MR. HAVELOCK WILSON'S SPEECH.

Paris, September 22.

A Havas message says:—Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's Union, spoke at a mass meeting in Paris. He said the British people had sworn to avenge the devastated Departments of France and advocated an implacable boycott of Germans for their innumerable crimes on the high seas.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The German Representative Resigns.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says Herr von Haeflrich's resignation of the post of German representative in Russia has been accepted. It is recalled that Herr von Haeflrich, subsequent to the assassination of Count Mirbach, went to Moscow and died therefrom after a few days.

More Reprisals Threatened.

Amsterdam, September 24.

According to a message from Moscow, alleging fresh attempts to assassinate members of the Soviet, it is announced that fresh reprisals will be carried out.

JAPANESE SUCCESS IN SIBERIA.

Two Thousand Austro-German Prisoners Surrender.

London, September 23.

The Press Bureau issues the following:—The Japanese cavalry occupied Biagovetschansk and Alexieva on the 18th inst. Two thousand Austro-German prisoners surrendered at Kokka, on the right bank of the Amur.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Offer of Seven Interned Ships.

London, September 24.

The Times correspondent at San Sebastian, writing on the 19th inst., says on the personal intervention of the Queen Mother, the Germans have offered to hand over seven interned ships and to respect the Spanish flag at sea provided it is flown on ships exclusively engaged in Spanish trade.

U. S. COTTON CONTROL.

President Wilson's Intentions.

Washington, September 21.

At a recent conference of Senators from the cotton States, President Wilson made it clear that he intended to fix the price of this year's cotton crop and to control distribution.

THE COTTON STRIKE SETTLED.

London, September 20.

The cotton dispute has been settled on the terms of the Premier's appeal to submit the trouble to an independent Tribunal. Work is being resumed on the 23rd inst.

THE MACAO FRACAS.

"RUSSIA WILL FINISH WAR."

Chinese and Portuguese Versions.

Red Guard Officer's Prediction of Soviet's Overthrow.

Our Canton correspondent writes that an official report from the Chinese Commander at Chinkwan in regard to the cause of the conflict between the Chinese soldiers and the Portuguese police at the boundary gate of Macao about ten days ago, stated that a soldier and a boy, when returning from Macao with a carriage of provisions, were attacked by a Portuguese policeman who knocked down something from the carriage and refused to pick it up when being requested. The soldier and boy later returned with several soldiers, with the intention of taking back the carriage, but as the parties could not make each other understand a fight ensued. One was shot on the thigh (he has since died in Macao hospital) and four others were wounded, but all except the wounded were released after negotiations between the two parties.

The Macao version is that two soldiers when pulling an empty carriage to Macao disobeyed the traffic regulations on seeing a motor car ahead. The police warned them, and an altercation led to fighting. The Chinese fled and brought about ten of their followers and attacked the police. The Portuguese guards, now by name to assist, and had all the time been supported by a garrison.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

A Pertinent Enquiry.

Owing to not having received a reply from the Tschun in regard to the question of the dismissing and appointment of Civil Governors, the majority of M. P.s have again written enquiring whether there is a special article which is unknown to Parliament.

To Surrender on Terms.

It is reported that a detachment of Lung's troops in Nga Chow, commanded by Chin Kuei, has agreed to surrender on condition that they receive three months' pay. The Authority giving the order has not been named.

A national rising so powerful and so general will be accompanied. Victory will return to our side.

and agreed to the terms.

on

and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Coal Mining in Swatow.
From *Commerce Reports* Washington, is taken the following report by Mr. M. S. Myers, American Consul at Swatow:

The mining of coal in the region about Kayingehow has received a much-needed impetus in high coal prices and has made considerable advancement during the past year. Native dust coal is now being placed on the market in increasing quantities and is beginning to supplant Hongay dust as a result of the high price of the latter. So far mining has been confined to surface and shallow shaft workings and is chiefly of dust coal. Coal is generally found away from the watercourses, which necessitates expensive portage to the river. Navigation on the upper river is closed during the low-water season. It has been these transportation difficulties more than anything else that has prevented expansion in this industry, but with present high prices these charges can be readily paid and a profit still be made. No organised mining enterprise has as yet been undertaken. There is no doubt that an important coal field exists in the Kayingehow region, but its development is largely dependent upon cheaper transportation facilities than are now available. Heretofore this district has depended entirely upon imported coal to furnish the fuel for its various industries. The lime, coarse chins ware, and tile kilns have been large consumers of the imported dust.

The coal import for the past two years was as follows:—1916, foreign coal, 59,105 tons, valued at G \$328,284; Chinese coal, 19,349 tons, valued at \$130,128; 1917, foreign coal, 42,560 tons, valued at \$518,947; Chinese coal, 27,025 tons, valued at \$138,924. Of the foreign import in 1917, 24,821 tons, over half of which was dust, was from Hongay, while the remainder came from Japan and Formosa. Chinese coal comes from Chihli Province.

New Hydro-Electric Company.

A few years ago Mr. Tsubota Jiro, of Kobe, and other business-men applied to the Governor of Nara Prefecture for permission to utilise the Tobeugawa river in Yodogawa, Nara Prefecture, for the purpose of starting the Taisho Hydro-electric Company. At the same time the Wakayama Hydro-electric Company addressed a similar application to the authorities. Both parties wanted to secure the right of utilising the river mentioned, and no decision on either application has so far been reached. It will be remembered that about two months ago the Kobe business-men started a movement through the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Society to secure the coveted rights, and it is now reported that the promoters of the two concerns have arrived at an agreement whereby each company is to utilise separate sections of the river. The proposed Kobe company will have a capital of Y.15,000,000, which will all be raised by public subscription. It is expected that it will be about a year before actual operations are started.

Naval Demand for Oil.

The Hoden Petroleum Company concluded a contract with the Naval Department for the sale of 20,000 tons of crude oil in 1918. At that time only a portion was delivered to meet the convenience of the Naval authorities, and it is now reported that the balance will be delivered in September. The price is said to be Y14.50 per koku. It is further reported that the Naval Department has contracted to buy from another company a certain quantity of crude oil at the same price.

Japan's Coal Output.

According to an official report, the total yield of coal in Japan for the first half of the year was 12,117,933 tons and in comparison with the corresponding period of last year it was only a small increase of 5.1 per cent whereas the consumption in Japan is increasing at the rate of 20 per cent a year. The increase of output has been particularly small in recent months. June's output was only an increase of 1.4 per cent.

Interesting Items Concerning the War.

The following telegrams are from the *Monito Bulletin*:

New Registrants to be Called Soon.

Washington, September 12.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that those from 19 to 20 and from 32 to 36 inclusive will be first called to the colours from the 13,000,000 who registered for military service on September 12. The enlarged army programme will probably call out some of these in October. Youths of nineteen and twenty will be sent to the students training corps at universities with a provision for college education up to the time they are called into active service. The Navy Department has announced the opening of a wireless station at Annapolis, the most powerful American station now operating. It has a radius of 4,000 miles and was completed in ten months and at a cost of a million and a half dollars.

Credit to Liberia.

Washington, September 12.—The Treasury Department has announced that the United States has established a credit of \$5,000,000 for the republic of Liberia which has declared war against Germany. This makes the ninth Allied nation to which credit has been extended by the United States.

Theatrical Stars to Entertain Fighters.

Washington, September 12.—Theatrical managers of the United States have pledged \$150,000 for an American overseas theatre league to entertain the men of the army and navy overseas. The league will urge leading theatrical stars to contribute two or three months each year for performances at camps behind the American front. The plan is to send 50 entertainers a month for the overseas programme.

Army Health Conditions Improving.

Washington, September 15.—The Surgeon General's health report for the week ending September 6 showed general improvement in the health conditions at the training camps and cantonments. There was a marked decrease in the cases of pneumonia and measles, and so forth. There were but 35 deaths as compared with 177 during the previous week.

Antipodes to the Front.

Melbourne, August 1.—Australia has contributed ten per cent of her population for the allied firing line. With a population of barely 5,000,000, more than 426,000 have enlisted. Of these 42,780 have been killed and more than 133,000 wounded. The total cost to Australia in money has been more than a billion dollars.

To Pool the Supply.

Washington, September 12.—The War Industries Board has announced that a pooling arrangement has been made in London between representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, providing that the United States will receive two-thirds of the pig tin supply of the world.

Pleased with Showings of American Navy.

Washington, September 12.—Eight Congressmen, members of the Lower House Naval Affairs Committee, have returned from Europe enthusiastic over the work of the American Navy in the war zone.

Admiral Beatty's Message.

Washington, September 12.—The Lafayette Day national committee has received the following telegram from Admiral Sir David Beatty of the British Grand Fleet:

"The Grand Fleet desires you to express its pride and satisfaction in being so closely associated with the American Fleet whose officers and men are bound to us by the ties of the closest comradeship. They typify the spirit in which the American nation rallied to the cause of right and justice. Our union is a happy one for the peace of the world."

Certificates Overruled.

Washington, September 13.—The Treasury Department has announced that the latest block of \$500,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness has been oversubscribed by \$144,529,500.

MOSCOW DIFFERENCES.

New York, Sept. 17.—At a victory meeting for the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, representatives of the subject peoples adopted resolutions demanding the dismembering of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and a pledge of the various oppressed nations of the Empire to put aside political and religious differences until the cause of freedom is won.

Austrians' Message to Pershing.

New York, September 15.—The General Association of Alsation and Lorraine Americans has announced sending the following cable to General Pershing:

"While under your admirable command, the glorious descendants of the heroes of 1776 and Gettysburg stand the world with their deeds, inspired only by love, liberty and democracy, the Alsation and Lorraines are deeply moved that the descendant of an Alsation should be chosen to destroy our allies, together with our Generals Foch, Petain, and Haig.

"We send you on the occasion of your birthday, our wishes for great military success in 1918, and hope to celebrate with you shortly, in the village of the family of Pleischach, victory and the realization of the dreams of deliverance of an oppressed people."

One Yard Launches 30th Ship this Year.

Seattle, September 15.—The 36th steamer from one shipyard has been launched, making the yard's total launchings this year 367,000 tons, comprising 27 steamers of 8,800 tons and 3 steamers of 10,600.

War Trophies Exposition.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The Allied War Exposition, showing more than 2,000 trophies of the war, closed after an attendance of 1,900,000 persons in 14 days. Ramon Onowksi, President of the Polish National Committee at Paris, in a speech at the close said: "If there is to be freedom of the nations Austria must die. Our victory will not be like those of ancient wars. Our victory will be a victory of freedom and which will bring freedom even to the defeated. We do not want to fight to destroy the German nation but to put an end to those who want Germany to be master of other nations."

Modern Woodmen to buy \$1,000,000 of New Loan.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 18.—The Executive Council of the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal organization, has authorised the purchase of \$1,000,000 of the Fourth United States Liberty loan bonds. The organisation has purchased a million dollars of the previous loans.

Red Cross Work in Switzerland.

Washington, September 17.—More than \$2,000,000 for relief work in Switzerland has been appropriated by the American Red Cross.

Gen. March Reveals Enemy Propaganda.

Washington, September 16.—General March, Chief of Staff, referring to the recent German propaganda that Americans are not going through with the war despite the military programme, said that it seemed incredible that such propaganda could gain attention when the War Department had just secured the increased age limit for manpower and was about to ask for an additional \$7,000,000 for use of the military establishment during the present year.

Illustrating what had been accomplished, Gen. March read a cable received from the embarkation port in France showing that 37,000 United States troops were landed in one morning and 11,000 more were ready to be put ashore the same day. Fifteen ships entered the port the same morning of which 12 were to be unloaded ready for return within 24 hours. Gen. March said that ships are being unloaded and started on the return trip in less than one day as a usual thing.

Murder of Count Mirbach.

Now while this movement was growing in the East, while starva-

RUSSIA FINDING HERSELF.

The Allies' Opportunity.

Russia is helping herself, finding a way out of the labyrinth by very curious and wonderful ways of her own. Bolshevism is a mood. That mood, having wrought intolerable confusion and disaster, is now passing, and a Russia more recognizable, more intelligible to the Allies, is now beginning to take shape.

Those who have pleaded for military aid to Russia have always argued that once a rallying point were given the active forces of the nation would begin to gather and assert themselves. By a strange fortune that rallying point appeared from within, in the shape of the Czecho-Slovak force. The Czecho-Slovaks are not Russians, but a kindred people. The Czechs are the Slav inhabitants of Bohemia, and the Slovaks are men of the same stock, speaking practically the same language, who inhabit the mountainous, north-western part of Hungary, just on the fringe of Bohemia. For a century this people, which in brighter days gave to the world John Hus, has been struggling to free itself from the grip of the Germans and the Hungarians. Their great opportunity came in the present war.

The Czechs and Slovaks.

The Czech and Slovak soldiers of the Austrian army surrendered to the Russians, not to save their lives, but to spend them in fighting on the side of the Allies against the Germans and Hungarian oppressors, and for the establishment of an independent Czecho-Slovak State in the heart of Europe. The Russian Government formed them into army corps, and these sturdy fighters distinguished themselves nobly in the last offensive of the Russian army.

In a marvellously short time the Czech Slovaks, who were quickly reinforced by all the lurking and scattered Russian antagonists of the Bolsheviks, secured control of several towns on the Vistula and the Ural and of nearly the whole of the Siberian railway. The Bolsheviks, who were not so-called "counter-revolutionaries," but men who until recently were the closest allies of the Bolsheviks. The Jew Blumkin and the Russian Alexandrovich who killed Count Mirbach were Left Social Revolutionaries, members, that is, of the extreme faction who split off from the main Kerensky-Chernov section of the Social Revolutionaries, and joined heart and soul in the Bolshevik campaign.

Amid all these strange and heterogeneous movements Russia is trying to find herself. In Kharbin an engineer, General Khvorst, has formed a Provisional Government for Eastern Siberia, including a Socialist, two Cadet members of the Duma, and a big fiasco, Patiloff.

A sort of Government seems to have been formed in Omsk. With Vladivostok occupied by the Czecho-Slovaks the call on the Allies is urgent and clear, and the opportunity unquestionable, to provide supplies and all forms of aid to these brave wanderers who have fought their way to the ends of the world to secure their independence, and are justifying their claim to national existence by helping their big Slav brother to rise again.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/8
Demand	3/8 3/16
30 d/s	3/8 3/16
60 d/s	3/8 7/16
4 m/s	3/8 9/16

T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	158
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	87/4

T/T San Francisco	87/4
T/T Java	184/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.90
Demand, Paris	4.90/4

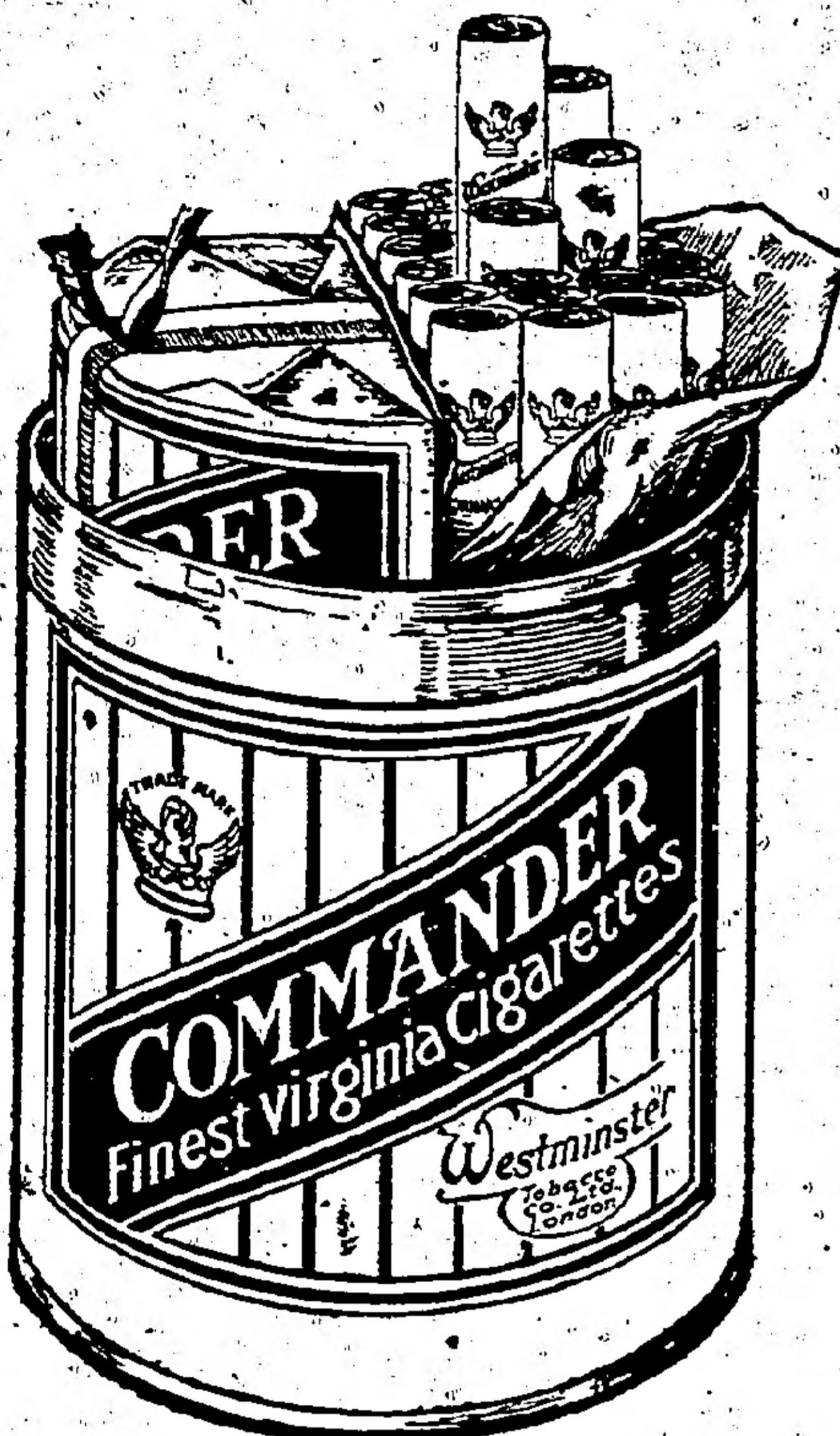
SELLING.	BUYING.
T/T	3/8
Demand	3/8 3/16
30 d/s	3/8 3/16
60 d/s	3/8 7/16
4 m/s	3/8 9/16

T/T Sydney & Mel-	3/9/4
bourn	3/9/4
30 d/San Francis-	88 1/2
co & New York	88 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	5.07 1/2
6 m/s France	5.12 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	87 1/2
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	176
Demand, Singapore	158
On Haiphong	134 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	42
Sovereign	5.40 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	43
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/4

SUBSIDARY COINS	DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Hongkong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	50% prem.
" 5 "	8 1/2 %
Canton	4 1/2 % dis.

SHANGHAI SAIGON TI

BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co.,
Limited.

AGENTS FOR

Westminster Tobacco Co.,
Limited.

LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th 1918 at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

Report and accounts for 1917-1918.

Election of Officers for 1918-1919.

General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,

Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the opening of the New Ground will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.

Members, friends and members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls, and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th p.m. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings on and after MONDAY 7th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

AT HOME

MEMBERS and Friends are hereby notified that the Club's annual "At Home," postponed from the 21st instant, will take place on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant at 4 P.M.

There will be tennis matches between the Champions and the Rest in Division A, B and C of the Hongkong Tennis League. Members and Friends are cordially invited to attend.

UN HEW FAN.

Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE.—Lease of land with the buildings thereon, now known as the Officers' Mess of the Coolie Depot. Large Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants Quarters, eight small bedrooms and four large, bed rooms in Annex, all with Bathrooms. Verandahs, whole length. Faces South over best view in Harbour. Excellent Bathing Beach. Suitable for small Summer Hotel. Private Family or Syndicate. Optional lease to November, 1927, providing for demolition or sale of buildings by lessee. Ground Rent \$18.00 per annum. Tender will be received by War Office Representative, 1, Woosung Road, Tsingtao.

Rugby Boys' Spadework.

Last year the boys of Rugby school raised 72 tons of potatoes on their eight-acre field, and from the profits £100 was sent to the French Red Cross. So far this year 102 squads have been hired to farmers, earning \$102. They have planted about 80 acres of potatoes, including the whole of a golf course, and have sown about 200 acres of corn land.

ASAHI BEER.



SOME AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 300 & 111.

Largest Wireless Station.
Buenos Ayres reports that the wireless station there will be the biggest in the world. It includes three gigantic towers approaching in size those of the Eiffel Tower.

POST-OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st, 1918, Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Balkans and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Abdur Abas or Mohammad in the Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Farmers-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtsze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight and on articles of spiced (except pipe fumed spirit) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/-d and 15/-d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows.—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Telegraphic Information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such pack may be admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1½ annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Amoy, Formosa via Takao—26th Sept. 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Holloway and Haiphong—26th Sept. 9 a.m.

Swatow—26th Sept. 9 a.m.

Straits—Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, Ind. A., via D'Abro, Aden, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town & Europe via Cape—26th Sept. 10 a.m.

Swatow—26th Sept. 11 a.m.

Japan via W. I. & Honshu—25th Sept. 11 a.m.

Guan—27th Sept. 12 a.m.

Lapuan—26th Sept. 8 a.m.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.89 29.94 29.93

Temperature 79 76 80

Humidity 69 85 69

Wind Direction E. N. E. N. E. N. E.

Force 4 3 4

Weather c c c

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest avg. of Temperature on the 26th 79

Lowest 76

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 25, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 25th 11h. 45m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. Trade has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere: it is highest over N. China, and relatively low over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches Total since January 1st 96.09 inches against an average of 74.13 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gas Rock E. winds, fresh.

2 Formosa Channel N. winds, fresh.

3 south coast of China bet. The same between H.K. and Lamocki as No. 1

4 South coast of China bet. The same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1

China Coast Meteorological Register, Sept. 25, a.m.

Station Hour Temperature Wind Humidity Force Weather

Fort Stock 56 N. 66 84 2b

Namuro 54 N. 66 84 2b

Hokkaido 52 N. 66 84 2b

Tokio 50 N. 66 84 2b

Kochi 48 N. 66 84 2b

Nagasaki 46 N. 66 84 2b

Kagoshima 44 N. 66 84 2b

Oshima 42 N. 66 84 2b

Ishikawa 40 N. 66 84 2b

Bonito Is. 38 N. 66 84 2b

Wanhaiwan 36 N. 66 84 2b

Hankow 34 N. 66 84 2b

Ichang 32 N. 66 84 2b

Kukkiang 30 N. 66 84 2b

Changsha 28 N. 66 84 2b

Jiutai 26 N. 66 84 2b

Shantou 24 N. 66 84 2b

Amoy 22 N. 66 84 2b

Swatow 20 N. 66 84 2b

Faloku 18 N. 66 84 2b

Faichu 16 N. 66 84 2b

Faiman 14 N. 66 84 2b

Kashin 12 N. 66 84 2b

Petrop. 10 N. 66 84 2b

Canton 8 N. 66 84 2b

Hongkong 6 N. 66 84 2b

Jap Rock 4 N. 66 84 2b

Macao 2 N. 66 84 2b

Wuchow 0 N. 66 84 2b

Hainan 56 N. 66 84 2b

Amoy 54 N. 66 84 2b

Formosa 52 N. 66 84 2b

Keeling 50 N. 66 84 2b

Macau 48 N. 66 84 2b

Guam 46 N. 66 84 2b

Japan 44 N. 66 84 2b

Philippines 42 N. 66 84 2b

Malaya 40 N. 66 84 2b

Indonesia 38 N. 66